

New York Tribune

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HUNGRY AND THIRSTY.

The Democratic Senators who are holding up thirteen hundred appointments to office made by President Taft are trying to substitute the rule of force for the rule of reason. Because, with the assistance of three Republican insurgents, one of them now classifying himself as a Progressive, they possess the physical power to withhold confirmation, they have taken it upon themselves to block the orderly processes of administration. The nominations sent to the Senate by Mr. Taft are to fill vacancies occurring in regular course. He is required by law to name successors to officials whose terms have expired, and it is a plain attack on the Presidential prerogative as well as a violation of political decency for the Senate to refuse to consider his nominations simply in order to hold the vacancies open until a Democratic President can be sworn in.

It has been a cause for general congratulation that the thirst for spoils in politics is being gradually abated. Even the Democratic House of Representatives recently declined to annul President Taft's executive order putting all fourth class postmasters under the protection of the classified service. Old-fashioned acknowledgment of a belief in the spoils system is going out of fashion. Yet the Senate has brazenly given its approval to the theory that nominations may be hung up for a whole session in order to keep adherents of one party out of office and let in adherents of another party.

No such scandal occurred when Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1884 or in 1892. The Democrats in the Senate did not filibuster at the short sessions of 1885 and 1893 in order to prevent action on nominations sent in by outgoing Republican Presidents. Nor did Republican Senators make any objection in 1889 and 1897 to the exercise by an outgoing Democratic President of his right to fill vacancies occurring within the limits of his term. The present exhibition is an ominous indication of how far the Democrats in the Senate are out of touch with the sentiment of the day. They are too hungry and thirsty for their party's good. We heartily concur in the judgment of "The Evening Post," which said yesterday: "It seems hardly possible that this position of crude and undisguised spoils mongering will be long maintained; certain it is that, if persisted in, it will go far toward starting that reaction against the victorious party of which there is danger under the best of circumstances, and of which, in the complex situation with which the new administration and the new Congress will have to deal, the danger will be unusually great."

Just on the eve of getting control of the Senate the Democrats in that body have given lamentable evidence of their inability to rise above a crude hankering for spoils.

SUFFRAGITIS.

Thirty-one women of London were sent to jail yesterday for a fortnight in default of a fine of \$10 each, which they were all quite able to pay, but which they scornfully refused to pay because it was levied by a government composed of men. They announce that they will go on a "hunger strike" in jail, which means that they will refuse to eat or drink anything and will thus confront their custodians with the disagreeable alternative of administering nourishment forcibly with stomach pumps or incursing the odium of having their prisoners starve themselves to faintness and perhaps to actual illness. On the whole, that is not a pleasant situation.

These ladies were arrested and sentenced for conduct which it would overtax civility and courtesy to describe as ladylike. It consisted in the destruction of mail matter, the smashing of windows and other performances which in the case of male offenders would be followed, with universal approval, by far more severe treatment than these thirty-one noisy and riotous misdoers have received. They committed these acts, we are told, because Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would not see them when they called upon him at his place of public business. That refusal may have shown poor taste or faulty judgment on Mr. George's part, and even regrettable inconsistency, seeing that he is an outspoken and ardent champion of the cause which these women have at heart and which they wished to advocate in his presence. But it is really difficult to see why, on that account, Edwin of Camberwell and Angelina of Brixton should have their sentimental correspondence burned with vitriol or the shipping offices of Cockspur street should have their windows broken. There is involved in the proceedings a peculiarity of logic which is far from convincing to the mere male mind.

Perhaps it will be considered worth

while for the Rockefeller Institute or the Pasteur Institute to investigate the cause with a view to discovering and eradicating the bacillus, bacterium, germ, or whatever it may be called, of suffragitis, and then, through successive cultures, producing a serum which will combat and counteract it. There seems to be little doubt that this acute epidemic of suffragitis is incited by the irrelevant man in the street colloquially terms a "bug," and we have the assurance of Pasteur for it that we shall one day be able to banish every germ disease from the earth.

NOT IN AGREEMENT.

The Progressive party's representatives in the various state legislatures seem unable to decide whether it is better politics to stand alone and lose or to combine with other parties and win. Colonel Roosevelt recently urged the Progressives in the Maine Legislature to hold themselves apart and try to defeat the election of Mr. Burleigh as Senator, and in many other states a go-it-alone programme has been favored. But in Pennsylvania the chairman of the Washington Party State Committee, which is the local representative of the Progressive national organization, has drawn up an indictment against the Washington members in the lower branch of the Legislature because most of them decided to put up candidates of their own for House offices. The result was that with three sets of nominees in the field the Republican candidates were chosen by the aid of twenty-seceding Progressives.

Mr. Hicks, the Washington committee chairman, censures both those Progressives who joined with the Republicans and thus obtained recognition and those who stood out unsuccessfully for straight nominations; for from his point of view it would have been much better policy to make an alliance with the Democrats, dividing the offices half and half. He does not seem to see that his logic defeats itself, inasmuch as an alliance with the Republicans ought to stand on exactly the same plane as an alliance with Democrats. If the party goes into the business of dicker for spoils it can be only a question of expediency with which of the opposition parties to dicker. It seems to have grieved chairman Hicks particularly that the Progressives grasped for too much and thereby lost everything, for he said:

Another lesson is to be learned from the proceedings of Monday night and the results following, and that is, greed for office and a desire to grab everything in sight may cause the loss of all. If you will stop for a moment to consider that in a membership of 207, divided into three almost equal factions, for one faction to attempt to control everything without considering the action of either of the other factions is, to say the least, very bad judgment.

With Progressives of the Hicks stamp the thing to do is to make the most profitable combination possible. With other Progressives the prime consideration is to keep aloof from entanglements with other parties. It will vitally affect the third party's future of these two ideas prevails in Progressive management in the states in which the new organization has made most headway.

COWARDICE.

The six-month-old baby that died the other day because it had to be taken to the contagious disease hospital on North Brother Island was only another pitiful victim of the cowardice of property owners who prevent the erection of such hospitals in suitable locations. The child's physician, who tried but failed to save it from its fate, said that "they might just as well have thrown it into the river." And so they might have. And so they might just as well throw into the river many children who are taken to that and other remote public contagious disease hospitals. The long trip in the winter, with a transfer to a boat, means pneumonia and death in a large percentage of cases. The death rate from so-called minor ailments like measles among children thus handled is appalling.

The children so sacrificed to the cowardice of real estate owners and by the weakness of city authorities are the children of the poor, and their fate attracts little attention, but their destruction is a disgrace to the city. A midwinter trip from Manhattan to North Brother Island is not the worst possibility. Sometimes children with contagious diseases are carried in the cold from The Bronx to Flatbush, the only available place for their reception. And all the while the city owns sites for contagious disease hospitals in sections where they are needed, but tamely yields to the pressure of nearby real estate owners not to build. In the end the much-needed new facilities will probably be placed in some remote quarter, and the slaughter of the babies will go on as before.

AN EASTERN 'SETTLEMENT.'
Rechab Pacha's appeal to the great powers makes a stronger address to humor or to cynicism than to sympathy. He wants them to intervene between Turkey and the Balkan allies so as to overrule the designs and demands of the latter and to effect what he euphemistically and diplomatically calls "a definite political and economic settlement of the whole Eastern question." There can be no doubt of the urgent desirability of such a consummation, but of the possibility of effecting it through the means and processes suggested by this Turkish statesman, either astute or naive, there are the gravest doubts, based not merely upon speculation, but emphatically upon practical and disastrous experience.

We should hesitate to say how many times the great powers have assumed or professed to undertake such a settlement; but certainly they have never yet approximated to it. Let us consider just one instance, perhaps the most notable of all. In 1878 they undertook a "definite political and economic settlement of the whole Eastern question" in one of the greatest international congresses ever held and as the sequel to a great war. But what came of the effort? In the familiar epigram of Horace, the mountains labored, and a ridiculous mouse was born. The only good quality of the

mouse was that it was able itself to bring forth others, until they were so many as to be no longer ridiculous, but formidable. But no thanks were due to the powers for that result.

The reason why the mountainous partition of 1878 was so meagre in results as easily to win a place among the greatest diplomatic failures in the history of the world was, primarily, that the "settlement" was made, or was sought to be made, on the false grounds of the sordid ambitions and covetousness of the alien powers instead of upon the only true ground of the vital interests of the Balkan peoples themselves. Serbia, Bulgaria, Montenegro and Greece were regarded and treated as mere pawns in the game, and it was deliberately intended that the first named two should be deluded for a time with a promise of independence, only in the end to be swallowed up by the capacious and insatiable maws of Austria-Hungary and Russia in their respective marches to Salonica and Constantinople. The obvious feature of the present situation is the inclination to repeat that error and to settle the issues of the present war on the ground of Austro-Hungarian and Russian interests rather than on that of the interests and the moral and political rights of the four Balkan allies. The powers may be able to compel that repetition of error, if so, they will assuredly incur a repetition of the evil results which for a generation have proceeded from the error of 1878. For there will be no "definite" settlement until one is made by the Balkan peoples for the Balkan peoples.

MORE "SENSITIVENESS."

The kindness and consideration shown in the management of the Tombs under Mayor Gaynor's direction naturally also pervade the Mayor's personally conducted Police Department. Why should Mr. Becker have expected to find pictures of such officials as Hyde, Cummins, Reichmann and Becker in the rogues' gallery? "Mugging" is not a pleasant experience. A "sensitive young man" like Mr. Waldo would hardly inflict it upon such men as Hyde, Cummins and Reichmann, while his son would, of course, revolt from compelling his old associate Becker to undergo it.

Dismiss from thought the foolish suggestion that if Hyde, Reichmann and Cummins, who are out on bail, and Becker, who is in jail, but might escape, should run away, the police would have no records and photographs to aid in their recapture. Who would suppose them capable of running away? To repay the kindness of the police and jail authorities in such a way would be, indeed, a dismissal to do. Why should they run away, when at the worst a cell *de luce* awaits them, with kind and sympathetic words from their friend in charge of the Tombs, while the Police Department does everything to spare them personal humiliation? How shocking it would be to have the existing *entente cordiale* disturbed by such ingratitude!

SIDE ISSUES.

In opposing the repeal of the section of the Panama Canal act which renounces to American coastwise commerce the Panama Canal Company, of Illinois, has conjured up some difficulties in the way of repeal which exist only in the imagination. He says that if the United States charges tolls on coastwise shipping it will be obliged to charge tolls on its own warships. But the collection of tolls on government-owned vessels would cause no embarrassment. Except for the bookkeeping required it would amount to exactly the same thing whether the tolls were collected and turned into the Treasury or were not collected at all. The government would simply pay with one hand into the other hand.

Reuniting tolls on coastwise shipping is a different matter. In that case the government would refrain from collecting dues from one small portion of its citizens—the coastwise shippers or operators—and compel the public at large to make good by taxation the resulting loss. It might be considered wise national policy to do this, but there is no real parallel between granting a subsidy of that sort to one class of citizens and reuniting tolls which the Treasury would get back as soon as it had paid them out. In the second case the Treasury would be as well off afterward as it was before. In the first case it would always be so much the poorer.

Mr. Mann also thinks that if the United States fails to discriminate in favor of its coastwise shipping it cannot give any preference to its warships over the warships of other powers in the matter of visiting the canal in time of war. But the Hay-Pauncefote treaty guaranteed the right of the United States to police the canal, and Great Britain, the only other nation now a party to the guarantee of canal neutrality, has recognized the right of this country to protect the waterway. The United States is building fortifications to defend the approaches to the canal, and the scope of its authority to fortify would manifestly also include the supplementing of land protection at any time with naval protection.

These are side issues in which the defenders of a subsidy to coastwise shipping seek to entangle the main controversy. The real point is whether the discrimination in favor of coastwise shipping is not in contravention of the pledge of the treaty to allow the passage of the vessels of all nations "on terms of entire equality."

FOILS FOR HATPINS.

The Massachusetts Legislature is planning to make a market for champagne corks, and perhaps incidentally for champagne, since the desire of the wife for a cork will be an excellent excuse for the purchase of "wine" by the husband, just as the feminine interest in tobacco trading stamps has stimulated smoking.

A committee of the Bay State Legislature has determined that the public must be protected from the unguarded hatpin. It says that no woman shall let an uncovered pin project more than half an inch from her hat. Of course, the half-inch limit is unendurable. It

isn't enough to have the pin "stay put," and even if it were, a twelve or fifteen inch pin wouldn't be properly balanced in that way. No protrusion of less than four inches will answer. So a cover is necessary. A potato might do. But that suggests too much the stopping of the spout of a kerosene oil can by a corner grocery. A cork would be better. Not an ordinary cork, but a champagne cork, with its fine bulging head creased like a hot cross bun, full of pleasing variety in contour and suggestive of high life and gaiety, is just the thing. A good gnarly champagne cork securely impaled on the sharp end of a hatpin would be a decorative rival to the vast and wonderful orb to be found at the other end.

With that implement in use a strap-lifter might sometimes feel as if he had been hit by a baseball, but he would be safe from loss of eyesight. We are sorry to see the temperance cause thus imperiled, but even at that price relief from deadly weapons in hats is desirable.

It is said that Mr. Bryan is making no chautauque engagements for dates after March 4 next. Are the Chautauques to be sacrificed to the fortification of Governor Wilson's implied promise to serve only a single term?

Democrats at Washington are resolved not to let President Taft make appointments to vacancies actually occurring during his term, while at the same time they support their President-elect in his pretension of the right to fill, as Governor of New Jersey, vacancies which will not occur until long after he has retired from that office. But then, Emerson said that consistency was something with which a great mind had nothing to do!

Governor Sulzer will not gain the applause of the "uplifters" by announcing that he is "working eighteen hours a day." His card will be recalled if he doesn't at once cut the eighteen down to eight.

The election of Willard Saulsbury as Senator from Delaware insures a Democratic majority in the Senate after March 4 without the aid of the Vice-President. No alibi will be possible if the party fails to live up to its advertised promises.

Walters' strikes never last long. It drives the average waiter to desperation when he has to become even temporarily a giver instead of a taker of tips.

It is not strange that a college founded by a Christian church and dedicated to the maintenance of Christian doctrines and practices in education should desire to dispense with the services of an instructor who publicly counsels the suppression of churches by law and the abrogation of at least one of the Ten Commandments. What is strange is that a man holding such theories should want to teach in such an institution.

Sulzer will act "next week." At least there is a subway delay that is welcome.

The St. Louis woman who marries her sons to her maid servants has solved not only the servant problem but the much harder one of making Cupid do as he is told.

That is a gross misnomer to call merely a "teacher" a man who fails with liabilities of \$121,500.25 and no assets. He is surely nothing less than a professor emeritus of high finance.

The trouble is that there is no Rogues' Gallery *de luce*. If there were there would be a place for Hyde, Cummins, Reichmann and Becker.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"When the will of Karl Mayerhofer, of the Royal Opera Company, was opened," says a letter from Vienna, "we had proof that all stage people do not quarrel over money. The house in which he lived will become a home for poor musicians and students, the pension fund of the royal opera will receive a large amount, the chess club where he 'rested' from his stage labors has been remembered and many charitable organizations will receive large sums from his estate. His first, really by contrast poor, estate, which he left to the will which he left in his desk, 'I leave you all my blessing—that is all I have to give. My voice was my greatest possession. By it I made a living and gained friends. Good that I cannot bequeath it. I would have to divide it with so many of my beloved. I'll take it with me.'"

Another (after relating pathetic story)—Now, Regie, wouldn't you like to give your family to that poor little boy you saw in the street last night? (The Regie, clutching rabbit, couldn't give him father instead?—Punch.)

"Let those who are superstitious, who fear that the year 1913 will be one of disaster and bad luck, read the Wagner thirteen combination," says a writer in a Munich paper, "and be cured or have their superstitious notions confirmed. Richard Wagner—it takes thirteen letters to write the name—was born May 22, 1813. M is the thirteenth letter of the alphabet and one plus eight plus one plus three equals thirteen. The Wagner operas number thirteen. When Weber died Wagner was thirteen years old. The last heard performance of the 'Freischütz' under the leadership of its composer, on October 12, 1874, and there determined on a musical career. Wagner's first place as a director was at the Stadt Theater, in Riga, when he began the duties on September 12, 1857. He finished 'Tannhäuser' on April 12, 1874, and heard it again at Paris on March 12, 1875. It was loudly applauded in the same place on May 12, 1887. The composer was banished from Saxony for thirteen years. The great auditorium at Bayreuth was dedicated on August 12, 1875. It was there that the master finished the 'Parsifal' score on July 12, 1882, and on September 12 of the same year he went south on a trip from which he never returned alive. He died in Vienna on February 12, 1883. In the thirteenth year of Germany's imperial era."

"Some of these actors must be shameless as well as shiftless," asserted the man with the angular jaw.

"Why?" asked her husband.

"Because the man who advertises even on the billboard that he is supported by his wife!"—Luffalo Express.

The question "Who was Shakespeare?" has been solved, according to an English deliver into the mysterious

subject. Bacon and Rutherford and all the others have been cast aside for the man whose name may be discovered by placing the titles of eleven of the works in a column and by reading downward the fourth from the end letter. The eleven letters will spell Bernard Shaw.

Max Meth.
Julius Caesar.
Comedy of Errors.
Merchant of Venice.
Antony and Cleopatra.
Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Merry Wives of Windsor.
Troilus and Cressida.
Timon of Athens.
Antony and Cleopatra.
All's Well That Ends Well.

Dr. Crabbe had almost succeeded in driving Mrs. Cassatt, when she stopped in the doorway, exclaiming: "Why, doctor, you didn't look to see if my tongue was coated." Said the doctor, wearily: "You never find grass on a race-track."—Judge.

IT ISN'T THE HOBBLE SKIRT

Car Steps Always Too High for Short Women, Says One of Them.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In today's Tribune there appear the following words from a railway official: "No change in the car steps would be necessary if the women were something besides these hobble skirts—skirts that would permit them to take a normal step."

Long before hobble skirts were introduced the car steps were the dread of all small women. They have always been, too high and uncomfortable, compelling a woman to pull herself up, aided by the humane conductor, who kindly gave her "a lift."

The writer was once "lifted" in by a very gentlemanly conductor to the cheerful words, "Get up, my girl, get up." Traveling which he made as comfortable as modern methods can make it, and the advent of lower steps will be hailed with delight by all short women; there are plenty of them.

A SHORT WOMAN.

New York, Jan. 28, 1913.

A MODERN HERESY

United States Supreme Court Rules Women Are People.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Miss Alice Hill, a hitherto says in today's Tribune that the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage has carried on a quiet educational work, and developed an organization which would be in fighting trim if the question of woman suffrage were finally brought before "the people."

Miss Shaw, the president of the National Popular Suffrage Association, pointed out in Boston Saturday night that the Supreme Court of the United States had already decided that women are "people" in every technical sense.

Therefore, if Miss Chittenden's organization is a good educating institution it should bear this definition in mind. The question of woman suffrage cannot be brought before the people—but only before the voters. This distinction has the effect of making the "battle" of her organization a sham battle, since all the people cannot possibly vote on the question until all the people are enfranchised.

Miss Chittenden should educate the people up to this "profound knowledge" upon which the Supreme Court has set its authority.

GEORGE W. WEBSTER.

Boston, Jan. 27, 1913.

THE THEATRICAL PANIC

If It Comes, Says Patron, It Will Be Self-Inflicted.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I notice with amusement the cry of several theatrical managers in your issue of even date, that soon the theatres on Broadway will be turned into automobile garages and the people will spend their evenings going to the "movies." This may be true, but if so, the theatre managers have only themselves to blame for the condition of affairs. What made it possible for the "movies" to gain such prestige? I claim it is almost entirely due to the untrained "whole hog" of these managers in not providing for their patrons. Many times I have gone to the theatre of evenings to get seats only to find "no seats" at the box office, but I found plenty of them for sale on the street. Now, I claim there are many hundreds and thousands who would gladly go to the theatres in preference to the "movies" if they could get seats from the theatres, but who will not buy from the scalpers. Again, the large majority of the patrons of the "movies" cannot afford to go to the legitimate end of tickets were to be had at the box office. Do not wait and gnash your teeth. A word to the wise is sufficient.

WILLIAM PATRON.

Brooklyn, Jan. 28, 1913.

A FEDERATION OF PEACE.

Professor Samuel T. Dutton, in The Independent.

Has not the time arrived for steps to be taken toward federating all these forces, such as the Japan Society, the American Scandinavian Society, the Pan-American Society, the German-American Society and the Chinese and Mexican societies, in New York, for the purpose of promoting unity and efficiency? The most practical means of accomplishing this seems to be the establishment of a federation, which would bring the officers of these societies into and having a governing or advisory board to devise plans for more united and concerted action. Each society would, of course, continue to be autonomous, carrying on its own special work, but through some simple method of federation cooperation would be secured. These societies devoted to world peace would epitomize in some way the great aim for which all the societies are working. Finally, the federation of the world.

The idea of joint headquarters points at once to the need of an international building, dignified and appropriate, which would become a great centre in all these undertakings. Such a building might be dedicated as a memorial to "one hundred years of peace between English speaking peoples," as well as to other persons and events which deserve an enduring place in the memory of mankind. An international building should contain a common library and reading room with books, documents and periodicals relating to world affairs, the state of a person competent to organize such a collection and to give desired information. There should be a large lecture hall, of course, and a committee room. The different national groups would naturally have suites of rooms furnished and decorated in the style of the nations represented. Hospitality would properly be a feature of such a centre, hence the need of dining, reception, dining and guest rooms. It is difficult to see what an influence might proceed from such an arrangement. It would be easy at all times to bring the officers of these societies into conference. Supposing a crisis were to arise, and it were found desirable to bring the peace forces of New York to present the societies, being scattered and having no co-ordinating agency, they would be in a position to do so. Under the proposed plan all their combined machinery could, within an hour, be set in motion. These societies would, under the proposed plan all their combined machinery could, within an hour, be set in motion. These societies would, under the proposed plan all their combined machinery could, within an hour, be set in motion.

Others would come into being until all the great nations were represented. It is difficult to conceive of all the benefits that might arise.

NEW YORK SOCIETY

Mrs. Anthony Drexel's Dinner Dance at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., loomed largely on the programme yesterday with a festive dinner dance last night at the Ritz-Carlton. Mrs. Drexel's 100 guests at the dinner, which was served in the ballroom, which was seated at one large table, which was decorated so as to suggest a garden—Parthenon fern trees, adorned with roses, arising from a parterre of maiden-hair fern, and dotted with Japanese lilies and daffodils. The musicians played behind a screen of ferns and palms, and were hidden in a similar fashion during the dance which followed in the ballroom upstairs and for which several hundred additional invitations had been issued. A seated supper was served shortly after midnight.

Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, who is at the Hotel Gotham for the winter, gave a small dance last night at Sherry's for her daughters, Miss Laura Canfield and Miss Mary Canfield. The dancing, which was general throughout the evening, took place in the small ballroom and supper was served shortly after midnight. The guests, consisting entirely of young people, numbered about eighty. The decorations were of palms, bay trees, cut flowers and smilax.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane's dinner last night at her house in Fifth avenue was followed by a musical, at which Riccardo Martin of the Metropolitan Opera, and other artists sang and played, and which Mrs. Vanderbilt, who also entertained a large party at dinner yesterday evening, afterward brought her guests.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stevens Sands, have arrived in town from Hot Springs. They will start toward the end of next week for Alaska, S. C., with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, and will remain there until they sail in March.

Mrs. William Church Osborn gave a dinner to eight at her house in East 56th street for State Senator and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Dinners in conjunction with the Charity Ball, at the Waldorf-Astoria to-night, will include those of Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, at her house in East 6th street; Mrs. Guy Van Amringe, at her place in Park avenue; Mrs. William J. Curtis, at her home in Fifth avenue, and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, at her house in Fifth avenue.

The ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital and has been a yearly feature of the New York season for more than half a century. It is more extensively attended by fifty than any other semi-public affair of the same kind, owing to the fact that many of the patronesses to-day are the granddaughters of the women who were patronesses of the ball when it was first started, some sixty years ago. Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock to the music of three orchestras—that of Contad in the ballroom, that of Rosenberg in the Astor Gallery and that of Harry Bennett in the Myrtle and East rooms. The spectacle will be rendered additionally brilliant by the presence of the officers from Governors Island, from the Brooklyn navy yard, from the various metropolitan regiments of the National Guard, and of the Governor's staff, in full uniform.

Miss Louise Norwood was married yesterday to Howard Slade, in St. Bartholomew's chapel, at 12:30 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks. The bride had no attendants. Whithroop was best man, and the guests were restricted to a few near relatives and intimate friends, including the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle Norwood, of Tuxedo Park; Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Slade, Mr. and Mrs. John Slade and Miss Lydia Slade.

Mrs. Arthur Iselin has come back to town, and will sail next week for Europe with William Fitzhugh Whitehouse and his bride, who was Miss Sybil Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who have been staying at the St. Regis, have left town for their place at Alken, S. C.

Miss Alice Knottlight has gone to New Orleans to stay during the carnival season with Miss Marie Whitney.

The wedding of Prince Michael Murat and Miss Helena Macdonald Stallo has been set for Thursday next in Paris, at the Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau, owing to the recent death of the prince's father, the wedding will be a quiet one, and the invitations restricted to near relatives and intimate friends.

The midwinter ball of the Ardsley Club takes place to-morrow night at the clubhouse, the committee in charge consisting of John P. Havemeyer, John P. Plummer, Charles C. Paulding and Stephen O. Millett.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar are at Miami, Fla.

Casimir de Rham Moore returned to town yesterday from a fortnight's stay in North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt have left town for Alken, S. C.

Miss Lucretia Bori and Andreas Segirola, of the Metropolitan Opera, and Edouardo and Elisa Causino, the Madriene dancers, are among the features of the programme of Mrs. Hawkshurst's "Cham-

son en Crinoline" entertainment this morning at 11:15 at the Plaza.

Mrs. James Parmelee, of Washington, has arrived in the city and is at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. David Goodridge is in town from Mount Kisco and is at the St. Regis for a few days.

WASHINGTON.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, January 29.

At the White House.

The President attended dinners given by the Ohio Society of Washington and the Yale Alumni Association.

Miss Taft was the guest at the Columbia Theatre to-night of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, and with her guest, Miss Vincent, was also at the supper party and dance given by Mrs. Dimock.

The Cabinet.

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Fisher recalled to-day the invitations to the dinner which they were to give in honor of the President and Mrs. Taft tomorrow night, on account of the death of Dr. A. W. Fisher, father of the Secretary.

This was the last reception day for the women of the Cabinet, as all will observe Ash Wednesday next week, and their guests numbered many hundreds.

Mrs. Stimson had assisting her Mrs. Rockwood Hoar, Mrs. Charles D. Hilles and Mrs. Giam.

Mrs. Wickliffe had to assist her Mrs. Ramsom B. Cable, Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, Miss Ethel Noyes and Miss Laura Harlan.

The Diplomatic Corps.

The British Ambassador and Mrs. James Bryce have returned from Charlottesville, Va., where the ambassador delivered two addresses at the University of Virginia.

Mr. Kalpauschko returned to-day from a visit in New York.

The recently appointed counselor of the Russian Embassy, A. Stcherbatsky, has sailed for this country, and will arrive in New York on February 4, accompanied by Mme. Stcherbatsky.

The naval attaché of the French Embassy has returned from New York, where he went to meet Viscountess Benoit d'Azay on her return from abroad. The viscountess was in Canada and in France for several months, and will remain here until she takes permanent leave of Washington for the new post of Commander Benoit d'Azay later in the spring.

In Washington Society.</